

Electromagnetic Valve

Technical Field

The present invention generally relates to valves, and more particularly relates to electromagnetic valves.

Background of The Invention

DE 196 03 383 A1 discloses an electromagnetic valve of the mentioned type which, for attachment of the valve housing in the valve-accommodating member, includes a magnet end plate which has a clinched contour and on which a valve coil with a yoke ring is based. The magnet end plate additionally accommodates the open end of a dome-shaped sleeve part. The valve seat is secured to a cylinder insert which extends until a magnet armature into the sleeve part.

Consequently, the valve housing is composed of the cylinder insert which extends into the sleeve part and the valve seat secured thereto. In view of the forces present during assembly that act on the valve housing, the cylinder insert is manufactured from a massive turned part.

An object of the present invention is to manufacture an electromagnetic valve of the indicated type with least possible effort and structure and to provide a simple mounting support for this purpose, and another objective is to minimize the mechanical stress of the valve housing.

Brief Description of The Drawings

Figure 1 is a cross-sectional view of a first embodiment of the electromagnetic valve of the present invention.

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AP9650

Figure 2 shows an embodiment of the object of Figure 1 in the area of the valve seat.

Figure 3 shows another low-cost integration of the valve seat in the valve housing.

Figure 4 shows a favorable embodiment of the above-mentioned electromagnetic valves by using an integral valve sleeve.

Detailed Description of The Preferred Embodiments

The embodiment of Figure 1 is a considerably enlarged view of a longitudinal cross-section taken through an electromagnetic valve having a valve housing which is composed of two sleeve parts 1, 2 made in a deep-drawing process and joined in one another so that an independent and operatively preassembled valve module is produced which, according to the drawings, accommodates a valve seat 5 and a ring seal 12 in the bottom second sleeve part 2. The valve module carries a magnet core member 6 in the first sleeve part 1 shown in the drawing. The ring seal 12 prevents a bypass flow between the two pressure fluid channels 13, 14 along the wall between the electromagnetic valve and the valve-accommodating member 4. The valve seat 5 and the magnet core member 6 are fixed in the walls of the sleeve parts 1, 2 by means of partial indentations 16.

Both sleeve parts 1, 2 with their end portions remote from the valve seat 5 and the magnet core member 6 are telescopically slid into one another and undetachably connected from outside by means of laser welding in this overlapping area. In order to fasten the valve housing in the valve-accommodating member 4 of the drawings, the external first sleeve part 1 which projects over the second sleeve part 2 includes a retaining collar 3 which is reliably and pressure-fluid-tightly secured therein by an outside calked portion of the material of the valve-accommodating member 4. Instead of the illustrated outside calked portion 18, the retaining collar 3, if appropriate for welding operations, may also be welded to the valve-accommodating member 4.

AP9650

The second sleeve part 2 further has a stepped portion 9 so that a ring filter 10 may be arranged in this area. Due to the thin wall of the second sleeve part 2 this ring filter 10 can be arranged both on the outside and the inside periphery of the sleeve part 2. When arranged in the area of the inside sleeve periphery, the ring filter 10 can additionally take over a guiding function for the tappet-shaped portion on the magnet armature. On the other hand, a corresponding deformation (waist) of the sleeve part 2 also permits achieving such a guiding function.

A magnet armature 7 that is adapted to the inside contour of the stepped valve housing 2 is thus movably arranged between the valve seat 5 and the magnet core member 6. In the basic position of the magnet armature, a spherical valve closure member 8 fitted to the magnet armature 7 bears against the valve seat 5 in a pressure-fluid tight manner under the effect of a compression spring 11 disposed between the magnet core member 6 and the magnet armature 7.

The pressure fluid connection by way of the pressure fluid channels 13, 14, which are arranged transversely and longitudinally to the valve axis in the valve-accommodating member 4, is interrupted in the electromagnetically closed basic position of the valve. In the electromagnetically energized valve operating position, there is an uninhibited pressure fluid connection by way of the open valve seat 5 and by way of the through-bore 15 which is disposed in the second sleeve part 2 at the level of the ring filter 10 between the two pressure fluid channels 13, 14. Upon request or requirement, the through-bore 15 may be configured as a calibration bore, which is e.g. made in a stamping process, and may thus perform an orifice function.

Different from the valve design according to Figure 1, Figure 2 shows the valve seat 5 designed as a valve plate and arranged within the second sleeve part 2, abutting on the said's sleeve bottom. The second sleeve part 2 is designed as a deepdrawn bowl and like in the sleeve periphery also includes a through-bore 15 in the sleeve bottom. The ring seal 12 is thereby positioned between the sleeve periphery, the ring filter 10,1 and the stepped bore of

AP9650

the valve-accommodating member 4. As regards the other valve details of Figure 2, reference is made to the above explanations with respect to Figure 1.

A particularly adept integration of the valve seat 5 in the second sleeve part 2 can be taken from Figure 3, according to which the contour of the valve seat 5 is indented directly into the sleeve bottom, preferably by means of a stamping process. All other valve details according to Figure 3 also correspond to the basic design of the electromagnetic valves of Figures 1 and 2 so that in detail the description of Figures 1 and 2 also applies to Figure 3.

If requested or required, it is, of course, possible upon to modify the embodiments explained above in their details in a suitable fashion. One possibility is e.g. to arrange the ring filter 12 within the second sleeve part 2 due to the especially slim, thin-wall sleeve construction.

The inner cleanliness of the electromagnetic valve can still be improved by arranging another filter element in the area of the valve seat 5 so that due to the space-saving construction of the second sleeve part 2 e.g. between the bottom of the valve-accommodating member 4 and the valve seat 5 the intermediate space can be used by a plate-type filter 17.

Further, as is shown in Figure 4, the suggested dome-shaped design of the first sleeve part 1 may be omitted, if desired or required, and the magnet core member 6 will then adopt the function of a plug that closes the first sleeve 1. In Figure 4, the valve housing is configured as a one-piece sleeve part 1 which, different from the bowl shape of the sleeve part 2 according to Figures 2 and 3, extends with its extended sleeve stem until the plug-shaped magnet end part 6 so that the retaining collar 3 is represented as a separate deepdrawn part which is welded to the sleeve part. A form-locking attachment alternative is e.g. the so-called curling process and the inside pressure deformation for expanding the sleeve part 1 in the area of the retaining collar 3 which is then reinforced in its wall thickness due to the intensified stress.

The significant aspects of the present invention can be seen in that the valve housing 12 due to the retaining collar 3 chosen can be attached directly in the valve-accommodating member 4 in a calked fashion with minimum effort and structure. An optimal condition for laser

AP9650

welding of the outside surface of the sleeve part 1 with the second sleeve part 2 is achieved by the fact that the second sleeve part 2 which is slightly thicker than the first sleeve part 1 is positioned within the first sleeve part 1. The chosen construction also permits the use of a hardenable material for the second sleeve 2 so that wear problems will not occur for the valve seat 5 when the said is placed directly in the bottom of the second sleeve part 2.

Using smallest wall thicknesses for both sleeve parts 1, 2 promotes the optimum design of the magnetic circuit.

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